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adult basic education program felt by people all over the country is the decision of the teachers in the Crockett Independent School District, Crockett, Houston County, Tex., to continue to serve without pay rather than see their program ended because no more money was available.

The current program began in September 1966. When the district applied to the Texas Education Agency for funds for the second session they were informed that Federal money had run out and no more money, either Federal or State, was available. It was then that a majority of the teachers volunteered to serve without pay.

This strong belief in the program is symptomatic of the way people feel about the program all over the country. Congress answer to this nationwide enthusiasm should be to provide an additional \$10 million in supplemental funds to keep the adult basic education program operating the rest of fiscal year 1967. Congress should not say to the teachers of the country: "either work without pay or terminate your programs."

I congratulate the teachers in the Crockett adult basic education program for their selfless dedication.

I ask unanimous consent that an article from the Houston County Courier of February 16 be printed in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

ADULT BASIC EDUCATION TEACHERS VOLUNTEER SERVICES WITHOUT PAY

A majority of the teachers in the Adult Basic Education program have assured that there will be no lapse in the classes by offering to continue to teach without pay.

The current Adult Basic Education Program will complete the first session on Feb. 23. An application has been sent to the Texas Education Agency for continuing funds, but notification has been received that the federal funds are exhausted and no additional funds are available to finance an additional term.

The adult classes will continue, however, due to the unselfishness and community spirit of the teachers. A majority of the teachers, when informed that their salaries for these services would end Feb. 23, decided to continue their classes on a voluntary basis for the remainder of this year.

Beginning July 1, there will be additional funds to carry on the program for next year.

All of the people of Houston County can feel justly proud of these teachers for devoting their time and efforts, and sometimes money out of their own pockets, to the continuation of the adult classes.

Most persons felt that the teachers were teaching primarily for the salary, but now that they will be teaching without pay, everyone should realize that a teacher is in the teaching profession for more than just the salary.

Listed are the teachers of the Adult Basic Education classes, and the ones marked with an asterisk have been teaching without pay since Sept. 6, 1966:

*Vivian Lovelady, *Evola Dorn, *Delta Shepherd, *Mrs. Billie B. Lamb, *Lula Dailey, *Alma Mathis, *Sabra D. Berry, *Octavia S. Williams.

Mary Murphy, Mittie Mae Wiley, Annie B. Steed, Vernon Grant, Eugene Dix, Beatrice Murphy, T. J. Shepherd, Addie M. Ware.

Lucille M. King, Pauline Davis, Connie Jones, John Davis, Nellie Williams, Jerry Bill Woolbright, Helen Jackson, Glenn Cross.

Robbie D. Cotton, Kathryn Sanders, Vir-

ginia Garner, Norma Dell Monk, Annie Mae Sapp, Ruthie Mae Jackson, Rosena H. Murphy.

H. D. Glasple, Lucy M. Houston, John Pruitt, Mabel Ledgrum, Emma Pearl Todd, Archie Mac Garrett, Jo Ella Scott.

FOOD OUTPUT PER PERSON DID NOT INCREASE IN UNDERDEVELOPED NATIONS DURING 1966—UNITED STATES SHOULD MAKE MAXIMUM EFFORT TO AID THESE NATIONS IN SOLVING THEIR POPULATION PROBLEMS

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the January 1967 issue of *Agricultural Situation*, published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, reports that 1966 saw the world's developed areas make further gains in agricultural production per person while the less developed regions had to settle for no better than the year before.

Agricultural output during the past decade has actually gone up faster in the less developed areas than in the rest of the world.

The report says—

but the benefits have been canceled out by a corresponding rapid growth in population.

In the face of this continuing situation, it is to be hoped by all who are concerned about the desperate race being run in the underdeveloped nations between population growth and food supply, that the U.S. State Department and the U.S. Department of Agriculture will devote maximum effort to aiding these lands in dealing with this enormous problem.

Congress last year was most definite in its intent that these agencies step up their activity. New, explicit authority to render assistance, at a country's request, was given in both the foreign aid bill and the food-for-peace bill.

The information contained in this Agriculture Department report reminds us again of the seriousness of the problem and of the massive effort which must be made in order to deal with it effectively.

I ask unanimous consent that an excerpt from the January 1967 issue of *Agricultural Situation* be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the excerpt was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

As in recent past years, 1966 saw the world's developed areas make further gains in agricultural production per person while the less developed regions had to settle for no better than the year before.

A per capita production gain to 110 (1957-59-100) from 106 for the year before for the developed areas contrasted with a level of 101 for the second straight year for the less developed areas due to their faster rising populations.

Agricultural output during the past decade has actually gone up faster in the less developed areas than in the rest of the world. But the benefits have been canceled out by a corresponding rapid growth in population.

OPEN AID FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ACTIVITY ADVOCATED BY MAX LERNER

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, on February 15, 1967, I introduced S. 981,

a bill to authorize the Secretary of HEW to make grants to individuals broadly representative of American students for the purpose of attending international youth conferences. Rather than some secret grant, as in the case of the CIA, we would publicly make grants.

Last week Max Lerner wrote a very thoughtful column in which he argued that the right way to make it possible for American students to attend these conferences is "to get or appropriate money for these international students activities quite openly." I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Lerner's article as published in the Wednesday, February 22 Washington Evening Star be published at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Washington Evening Star, Feb. 22, 1967]

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ACTIVITY DUE OPEN AID

(By Max Lerner)

There has been a lot of stupidity on the part of the Washington people, under Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, in getting the student movement tied in with the Central Intelligence Agency, and a lot of hypocrisy on the part of some of the more bitter critics who gain cheap and easy victories saying the CIA and the students equally.

The government people saw a problem but settled for a terribly wrong solution of it. Some of the critics, both within Congress and outside, offer no solution, and perhaps see no problem.

The problem is there, and it has been there sharply since the beginning of the 1950s, when the Communist camp made its shift of strategy in the political war. While maintaining their old litany about factory workers and peasants as the true revolutionary material, the Communist leaders began to put their real reliance on the intellectuals as their fulcrum of revolution. They saw that in such a struggle the weapons tipped with flame are the ideas, and so they put their energies into training, persuading, seducing, converting the carriers of ideas.

For the Communists it made sense. They were veterans of the ideological wars, and had been attending international conferences for generations. They knew all the dodges, they had a powerful mystique that attracted the young—and they had the machinery of complete secrecy.

What America had was two groups of activist students. Both had generosity and idealism as they looked at the world. But they had different angles of vision. There were those who identified romantically with revolutions and—without themselves wanting to be Communists—felt that the future lay with the revolutionary left. But there were also those who identified strongly with democracy, but who felt frustrated because they could not find in it an adequate armory of weapons with which to meet the Communists on their chosen ground of political warfare.

That, however you might cut it was the sharp edge of the problem. But the question for America was: How do you send knowledgeable students to all the youth conferences and youth congresses that the Soviet camp knew so well to mount? How do you pay their way without leaving them open to the charge of being stooges of the government that subsidized them?

The problem was real. The solution found, of subsidizing student organizations secretly by the CIA, was an idiot one.

I have heard two lines of defense of it. One is pragmatic: "It worked, didn't it?" (the Allen Dulles defense, presumably). The other is one of bruised innocence: "We were

sure we could count on everyone's patriotism and sense of responsibility not to reveal it."

The answer to the bruised ones is that the notions of what is patriotic and responsible will differ. At some point someone is bound to be in on the secret who gets religion and is driven to confess all. The wondrous thing is not that the secret was broken but that it took so long to break. As for the pragmatic line about its "working," my answer is that it worked for a while, yes, but only a narrow vision would believe that the manipulation paid off. When the lid blew off, it blew disastrously, and neither the government nor the student movements—which will be so vulnerable abroad now—will be able to make up for the damage in prestige for some time.

It "worked"? Only if you say that, given the end, the quality of the means makes little importance. But one of the things that a democracy prides itself on is that it does care about means. And covert means in this case were wrong means. And did it "work" for the young men who must now be counted as its victims, because they were forced into a corroding secrecy and must now face the judgment of a hostile world? Did it finally "work" for all the young people who were not in the secret at all, who now find that unwittingly they were along used all the time?

I don't intend this against the CIA as such. Intelligence agencies are normal and necessary in an absurd world, and the United States may be the only major country in the world that keeps lambasting its intelligence services constantly. All I am saying is that the CIA should stick to its knitting, which doesn't include subterranean support or manipulation of student movements, not even under the spur of the competitive warfare of ideas. We have tried the wrong way. Why not try a right way for a change?

And the right way? It is to get or appropriate money for these international students activities quite openly. The money itself may be government money (Why not? We spend it for far less important things) or else mixed government and foundation money. America has a powerful weapon, in the foundation, which no other nation has to the same extent. Why not use it? But however the money gets furnished, it should be administered non-governmentally and openly. It will make things harder for the students, at least for a while, but not nearly as hard as they have been made by the blunders of covert manipulation.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, the Senate today has received a message on education and health from the President of the United States.

I wish to commend this message to my colleagues as a document that is compassionate and imaginative, reasonable and responsive in meeting our obligations to the health and welfare of the American people.

President Johnson has rightly noted that these programs are fundamental to our most coveted aspirations for individual fulfillment, and represent an investment in our most previous natural resource: our people.

No American President has accomplished more to advance the quality of education and health services available to our people than has President Johnson. The 89th Congress can be truly called "the Education Congress" for the amount of historic legislation it passed in this field.

And yet, our vibrant, growing Nation demands that still more be done to pro-

vide adequate resources and services in our schools, hospitals, research institutes, and health centers.

The President's proposals are based on careful study and sound research. In education, the President requests programs to help State and local agencies evaluate their own educational programs; he asks for an expansion of our National Teacher Corps programs; and recommends bold initiatives in the neglected fields of vocational training, educational television, adult education, and in the development of computers in education.

These programs are responsive to definite needs in our educational establishment. They will help us to continue the progress we have achieved in recent years. All of these programs, in my judgment, will have long-range benefits that may well determine the vitality and capacity of American education for years to come.

In the field of health, the President is asking that we continue to build on the accomplishments of the past several years. He recommends expanded support for cancer and biomedical research and for our health manpower resources. He requests improvement of the community mental health program and studies to improve and strengthen health protection for our industrial workforce. He recommends that we initiate a new program to help the deaf and blind; that we expand our neighborhood health centers for the poor; and that we extend medicare coverage to seriously disabled Americans under 65.

These, and other of the President's health proposals, are fundamental to the security and welfare we seek for the American people.

As a member of the Subcommittee on Education of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare I have aided in the support of all educational and public health legislation of this Nation in the past 9 years, beginning with the National Defense Education Act of 1958, which I had the privilege of cosponsoring.

I believe that President Johnson has forwarded to us a reasonable blueprint for progress in these vital fields that we can well afford. In addition I feel sure that many of my colleagues have sound health and education proposals which should receive favorable consideration by Congress.

I urge my colleagues in the Senate to support progress recommended in this message and help us to continue the progress that will make America in the 1960's the most enlightened and humane society the world has ever known.

POSTAL AUTOMATION AND MODERNIZATION

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, the distinguished Assistant Postmaster General for Research and Engineering, Dr. Leo S. Packer, recently addressed the Oklahoma Advertising Club on the vital, important topic of postal automation and modernization.

Dr. Packer has brought new skill and leadership to the Post Office Department

and I am very hopeful that the Department's program for modernization will progress rapidly to improve our national mail service.

I ask unanimous consent that there be inserted in the Record at this point two articles from the Oklahoma Journal and the Oklahoma City Times concerning Dr. Packer's address and the subject which he discussed.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the Oklahoma City Times, Feb. 1, 1967]

RESEARCH CHIEF LOOKS TO FUTURE MAIL PROBLEMS—SORRY, AUNT MINNIE, BUT POST OFFICE THIS

If Aunt Minnie's latest letter arrived six days late at the wrong address, Dr. Leo S. Packer is sorry about that.

An assistant U. S. postmaster general heading the new Bureau of Research and Engineering, he knows it's important to solve day by day breakdowns in the massive postal system.

But he is more concerned with bigger problems looming in later years if the postal department doesn't develop "a management and control structure as progressive and adaptable to change as any modern industry."

Dr. Packer was in Oklahoma City Wednesday to speak at an Advertising Club "Direct Mail Day" luncheon.

In an interview, he described his hopes for building a postal operation meeting 20th century needs.

The enthusiastic engineering PhD said realization of "the need to look ahead" is just dawning.

"We have been much too preoccupied with the problems of today, serious as they are," he said.

"We must look ahead and anticipate technical developments, so that we won't continue to just be in a passive and defensive position of trying to meet problems as they come up."

Dr. Packer is pioneering, as the first presidential appointee to take the special assistantship when the old office of research was beefed up to bureau status last August.

He brings industrial know-how from Bausch & Lomb, where he was with the space and defense division, and from Xerox Corp., where he was responsible for specialized government research and development contracts.

Dr. Packer said the first task is assembling a trained corps to tackle postal updating from all directions.

Key areas haven't had staff specialists in the past, including human-factors engineering, communications engineering, researchers on mechanical systems reliability, and operations research.

"We have to start from scratch in these important areas," he said. He predicted impact of the new studies won't be felt for five to 10 years.

"You can't just say, 'Lo and behold, here is our brand new postal system.' It will take time, and effort, and money from congress," he said.

Dr. Packer is optimistic about the bureau's budget fate when congress takes a look at it next month. He hopes to gain almost a 50 percent increase in research and development funds.

That would provide a number of new positions for a staff now numbering more than 500.

He is sure the road to better, faster, cheaper mail service methods is open, but he doesn't claim traveling the road will be a one-man job.

"We're a long way from industrial standards, and I don't expect to do it by myself,"